A Study

IN THE

Syntax of Alexandre Hardy

BY

EDWARD HINMAN SIRICH

A Dissertation

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to determine the speech characteristics of Alexandre Hardy, and their relation to the language of the periods which preceded and followed the time at which he wrote. According to Mr. Rigal, Hardy's first play dates between 1593 and 1601. The extreme date is, probably, 1627. In his work, *Alexandre Hardy et le théâtre français,* Mr. Rigel has treated the literary side of Hardy's plays. The question naturally arises as to whether the syntactical structure of his works connects him more closely with the preceding or the following period.

The method employed has been to compare the syntax of the plays of Hardy with the syntax of the later seventeenth century, on the one hand, and with that of the sixteenth century, on the other. For the seventeenth century, Haase's *Syntaxe française du XVIIe siècle* was used as a standard, and, in so far as possible, the general arrangement of material in Haase was followed. References to his work are given under each head.[1] It will be noticed that the chapters on the Adverb and Word Order have been omitted, as neither one belongs, in the strict sense, in a study on syntax. For the sixteenth century I have made use, principally, of Darmesteter and Hatzfeld's *Seizième Siècle* and Huguet's *Etude sur la syntaxe de Rabelais.* A list of the works which I have utilized is appended. For the system of paragraphing I am indebted to Jespersen's *Modern English Grammar.*[2] In his preface, Mr. Jespersen says: "The numbering of paragraphs in this book is according to a new system, based on the decimal principle. The number before the deci-

[1] Nearly all the writers discussed by Haase, except Malherbe, are posterior to 1628, that is to say, Haase treats of a period which begins just at the close of Hardy's period of activity.

[2] O. Jespersen, *A Modern English Grammar:* Heidelberg, Winter, 1909.

mal dot indicates the chapter; then follows the number of the section, then that of the subsection, etc. The only drawback of the system is that an author must nowhere have more than nine parallel divisions (though it would be easy to use a, b, etc., in combination of nine); but this offers no serious difficulty."

I want, in concluding, to thank those who have aided me in this work. To Professor H. C. Lancaster of Amherst College, I owe a debt of gratitude for suggesting the subject of this study, and also for the most helpful bibliography which he gave me. My friend and teacher, Abbé J. Lay, Curé de Beaulieu, was of very great help to me in the revision of many of the " fiches ". I desire also to thank Professor A. Terracher, of the University of Liverpool, who, while in Baltimore, was kind enough to counsel me on more than one occasion and Professor A. Morize, who has shown himself always ready to aid me in every possible manner.

My latest and greatest debt is to Professor E. C. Armstrong, who has put himself entirely at my disposition throughout this study, and without whose encouragement, guidance, and help the present work would have been impossible. Professor Armstrong has not only revised and corrected the manuscript, but he has also offered numberless suggestions which have been embodied in these pages. If the present study has any value, whatever, it is due to him. The writer, alone, is responsible for the rest.

ABBREVIATIONS [1]

Did	— *Didon*	Dor.	— *Dorise*
Scéd.	— *Scédase*	Corine	— *Corine*
Pant.	— *Panthée*	Daire.	— *La Mort de Daire*
Mél.	— *Méléagre*	Alex.	— *La Mort d' Alexandre*
Procr.	— *Procris*	Arist.	— *Aristoclée*
Alceste	— *Alceste*	Frég.	— *Frégonde*
Ariad.	— *Ariadné*	Gés.	— *Gésippe*
Alph	— *Alphée*	Phra.	— *Phaarte*
Ach.	— *La Mort d'Achille*	Tr. d' A.	— *La Triomphe d' Amour*
Coriol.	— *Coriolan*	Tim.	— *Timoclée*
Corn.	— *Cornélie*	Elm.	— *Elmire*
Arsac.	— *Arsacome*	B. Eg.	— *La Belle Egyptienne*
Mar.	— *Mariamne*	Lucr.	— *Lucrèce*
Alcée	— *Alcée*	Alcm.	— *Alcméon*
Rev. Pr.	— *Le Ravissement de Proserpine*	Am. Vict.	— *l'Amour Victorieux*
F. d. S.	— *La Force du Sang*	J. 1, J. 2, etc.	— *Théagène et Chariclée*— journée 1, 2, etc.
Gig.	— *La Gigantomachie*		
Fél.	— *Félismène*		

D & H. — Darmesteter and Hatzfeld: *Le Seizième Siècle.*

H. — Haase: *Syntaxe française du XVII^e siècle.*

[1] These abbreviations of the titles of Hardy's plays are taken from Rigal, p. 563.

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RIGAL: *Alexandre Hardy et le théâtre français.* Paris, Hachette, 1889.

DARMESTETER AND HATZFELD: *Le seizième siècle.* Paris, Delagrave, 1878.

HUGUET: *Etude sur la syntaxe de Rabelais.* Paris, Hachette, 1894.

HAASE: *Syntaxe française du XVII^e siècle.* Paris, Picard, 1898.

BRUNOT: *Histoire de la langue française des origines à* 1900. Paris, Colin, 1905-1913.

TOBLER: *Vermischte beiträge zur französischen grammatik.* Leipzig, Hirzel, 1902-1912.

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CROUZET, BERTHET ET GALLIOT: *Grammaire française simple et complète.* Paris, Didier, 1909.

PLATTNER: *Ausführliche grammatik.* Freiburg, Bielifeld, 1900-08.

ARMSTRONG: *Syntax of the french verb.* New York, Holt & Co.

Le théâtre d'Alexandre Hardy—edited by E. Stengel. Marburg, 1884, 5 vols.[1]

[1] For the Stengel edition, note the following: 1) Absence of any regularity in the orthography, which makes the treatment of agreement and non-agreement exceedingly difficult; and 2) Absence of systematised punctuation, which increases the difficulties for the study of coördination and subordination.

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CHAPTER I

THE PRONOUN

1.1 Personal Pronoun

1.1 Relative propositions in the first and second person, with the absence of the tonic personal pronoun antecedent, occur frequently in the first half of the seventeenth century (H., § 1, rem.).

In Hardy, this construction is frequent:

Théagène remis en liberté me dire
Contre la vérité *qui suis* entre leurs mains.
(J. 6, III, 1.)

Tu me la dois, gardien plus fidèle,
Qui meurs le jour cent mille fois pour elle.
(Alph., I, 1, 66.)

Qu' ai-je affaire de toy, *qui désire* la mort?
(Pant., II, 1, 364.)

Compare also Mél., IV, 2, 872; Procr., III, 1, 477; Alex., I, 2, 186; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 132).

1.12 In the seventeenth century, one finds the atonic pronouns of the third person used exceptionally in the place of the tonic pronouns as predicate nominatives (H., § 7, rem. 1).

This usage is exceptional in Hardy:

Ce les sont, ce *les* sont; il n'y a que tenir.
(Procr., V, 1, 970.)

Oui, oui; ce *l'* est, active et désolée . . .
(Tr. d'A., II, 1, 527.)

So in sixteenth century, and till 1650 (Brunot, III, p. 482).

1.13 The omission of the atonic pronoun subject in the seventeenth century is rare (H., § 8).

This phenomenon is very frequent in Hardy, as may be seen from the examples which follow.

1. 131 The omission of the pronoun of the first person (H., § 8, A):

Et me *trompe,* touché d'un sinistre présage.
(J. 3, III, 1.)

Eveillé des regrets que *venons* d'épancher.
(J. 2, II, 1.)

Et le *pouvons* loyal épreuver de perfide.
(Pant., III, 2, 672.)

Compare also Did., V, 1, 1761; Coriol., IV, 1, 814; J. 8, II, 1; etc.

1. 132 The omission of the pronoun of the second person (H., § 8, B):

et *auras* debonnaire
Mieux aimé le trépas certain que me déplaire.
(Coriol., V, 3, 1257.)

Tu l' auras et pourtant *demeureras* sans elle,
Commettras injustice . . .
(J. 2, III, 1.)

L' infortune honteux que *voulez* éviter.
(Pant., II, 2, 390.)

Compare also J. 5, V, 2; Scéd., III, 1, 736; Pant, I, 1, 144; etc.

1. 133 The omission of the pronoun of the third person (H., § 8, C):

Voire à peine le *peut* après remémorer.
(J. 2, V, 1.)

Ou le *veuillent* plutôt repandre sur ma chef.
(Scéd., IV, 908.)

1. 134 The omission of the neuter pronoun *il* (H., § 8, D):

Oui, de necessité *faudra* que j'y demeure.
(J. 3, IV, 1.)

Et *n'y a* que le roi qui reprendre le puisse.
(Mél., IV, 2, 846.)

Sous les lois de l' hymen te *plaise* revenir.
(Procr., IV, 1, 870.)

Compare also Corn., II, 1, 386; Scéd., III, 1, 615; Am. Vict., II, 1, 379; etc.

This omission of pronoun subject is also common in the sixteenth century (D. and H. § 184, and Brunot, II, p. 412.).

1. 14 In the seventeenth century, the tonic form of the pronoun can be used as subject of a verb, without its being repeated by an atonic form (H., § 11, B).

This phenomenon is frequent in Hardy:

Moi-même alors serais le bourreau de ta vie.
(J. 8, I, 1.)

L' apparence que *toy* ce desordre termines?
(Arsac., III, 1, 769.)

Et qu' *eux* l' ont seul ami du peuple Athenien.
(Tim., II, 1, 576.)

Compare also Rav. Pr., I, 2, 81; Alcm., V, 1, 1587; Phra., I, 4, 179; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (D. and H., § 188).

1. 15 When two tonic pronouns, or a tonic pronoun and a substantive from a coördinated subject of a verb, they must be resumed by an atonic pronoun in modern French. This rule is not yet rigorously established in the seventeenth century (H., § 11, B, rem. II).

Hardy has frequently failed to follow modern usage in this construction:

Vous et moi sortirons et de peine et de doute.
(Arsac., II, 2, 562.)

Ton père et moi voulons ton épouse la faire.
(F. d. S., V, 5, 1506.)

La, leurs bergers, la *toi et* moi serons.
(Am. Vict., I, 1, 115.)

Compare also Tim., I, 1, 289; Corn., V, 4, 1376; Corine, V, 3, 1004; etc.

CHAPTER I

1. 2 Possessive Pronoun

1. 21 A personal pronoun and a substantive, both construed with *de,* are often coördinated in the seventeenth century (H., § 14, B).

Examples are rare in Hardy:

Posons que le salut *de nous* et de la ville.
(Ach., II, 381.)

Compare also Ach., III, 1, 797.

For sixteenth century, cf. Huguet, p. 61.

1.221 In the seventeenth century the tonic form of the possessive is frequently construed with the definite article and a substantive, the pronoun being placed after the substantive (H., § 17, A).

In Hardy, examples are found in which the pronoun is placed before as well as after the substantive:

Hélas! hélas! à *la volonté mienne* . . .
(Am. Vict., V, 2, 1491.)

Allège ta douleur sur la *mienne compagne* . . .
(Fél., I, 2, 269.)

Compare also (J. 2, III, 3.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 77).

1. 222 The use of the tonic form of the possessive pronoun with the demonstrative is rare in the seventeenth century (H., § 17, B).

This phenomenon is very frequent in Hardy, where the possessive pronoun may follow as well as precede the substantive:

Use à ce gentilhomme ains à *ce frère mien.*
(Lucr., 1, V, 1191.)

Venez recompenser *ce mien loyal époux.*
(Alcm., III, 1, 666.)

En *ce scrupule tien,* je trouve de l'excès.
(Ariad., II, 1, 439.)

Compare also Rav. Pr., II, 1, 369; Corine, IV, 3, 733; Frég., V, 3, 1378; etc.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, 678).

1. 223 Also rare in the seventeenth century is the use of the indefinite pronoun *quelque* with the tonic form of the possessive pronoun (H., § 17, C.)

This phenomenon is not frequent in Hardy:

entrons dans ce portique
Que *quelque mien secret* seul je vous communique
(J. 5, V, 2.)

Quelques miens serviteurs prenons à notre suite.
(J. 4, III, 2.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Brunot, II, p. 419).

1. 224 The numeral followed by the tonic possessive pronoun is very rare in the seventeenth century (H., § 17, B).

This is also the case with Hardy:

Egarai traversant *deux miens boeufs* à la fois.
(Procr., III, 2, 598.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 78).

1.225 The construction of the possessive pronoun with the indefinite article is of frequent use in the seventeenth century (H., § 17, E.)

This construction is very wide-spread in Hardy:

un mien Pylade intime
Compagnon de voyage . . .
(B. Eg., V, 5, 1499.)

Jusque' à *un leur camp* était à plat détruit.
(Pant., IV, 2, 946.)

Contre un *chef d' œuvre sien* qu'elle admire elle-même.
(Ach., II, 2, 534.)

ensemblement loger
Chez *un mien bon ami* . . .
(J. 3, IV, 1.)

Compare also Gés., I, 4, 191; F. d. S., IV. 2, 925; Corn., IV, 4, 1161; Elm., IV, 1, 1194; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 78).

1. 226 The tonic possessive pronoun used as a predicate after the verb *être* is a common phenomenon in the seventeenth century (H., § 17, F, rem.).

This is, also, a common phenomenon in Hardy:

Pour *être tiens,* nous dérobe à nous même . . .
(Alph., v, 3, 1582.)

Veut de droit successif *être tien* derechef.
(Gig., i, 1, 40.)

Compare also Corn., v, 6, 1489; Tr. d'A., iii, 2, 905; Corine v, 4, 1038; etc.

Occurs also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 81).

1. 2261 The tonic form of the possessive pronoun is also used in Hardy with other verbs than *être:*

Un si riche guerdon puisse *demeurer tien.*
(Mél., iv, 2, 824.)

Puis qu' un decret fatal *sienne* m' a *destinée.*
(Gés., iii, 2, 977.)

L' autre présent qui *ne restera tien.*
(Tr. d'A., iv, 2, 1484.)

Ta race que j' allai naguère *dire mienne.*
(J. 8, iv, 1.)

Compare also Alcm., iii, 1, 937; Rav. Pr., v, 2, 1827; B. Eg., i, 1, 283; Alcée, i, 2, 136; etc.

Brunot, ii, 419. Note gives example of *demeurer mienne.*

1. 227 The tonic form of the possessive pronoun is also used in Hardy with a substantive without the article, and absolutely:

Caliste mien? ô Amour! je rends grace.
(Corine, v, 4, 1043.)

Sienne trois jours, le mépris, les reproches
Commenceront . . .
(Alcée, ii, 3, 713.)

Compare also Tr. d'A., i, 1, 22; Arsac., i, 2, 234; Scéd., iii, 1, 78; J. 8, iv, 1; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 77).

CHAPTER I

1. 3 Demonstrative Pronoun

1. 31 In the seventeenth century, the neuter pronoun *ce* is used in certain constructions which are not approved today (H., § 18).

Examples are frequent in Hardy:

1. 311 *Ce* as direct complement when one cites textually the words of another (H., § 18 B):

Jupiter, *ce dit on,* amoureux de la sorte . . .
(F. d. S., I, 2, 125.)

Ouy, *ce dis tu.*
(Tr. d'A., I, 1, 91.)

Compare also Alcée, IV, 4, 1514; etc.

Occurs also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 99).

1. 312 *Ce* as direct complement of the verb *faire* (H., § 18, C):

Les Dieux nous aideront protecteurs *à ce faire.*
(Arsac., V, 1, 1450.)

De bénédictions *en ce faisant* supplie.
(J. 5, II, 1.)

Quel sujet, *ce faisant,* ingratte prendrait-elle?
(Procr., I, 1, 135.)

Dis-nous, traître, qui t' a *de ce faire* incité?
(Coriol., V, 2, 1180.)

Compare also Corn., IV, 3, 1112; Pant., III, 1, 707; Arist., III, 1, 846; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 99).

1. 313 *Ce* as object of a preposition:

Jusqu' à *ce* néanmoins provoqués de paroles.
(Ach., I, 2, 257.)
mais prier
De ne vouloir à *ce* contrarier . . .
(Am. Vict., V, 2, 1629.)

Je ne veux plus de *ce* me soucier.
(Am. Vict., I, 2, 224.)

Compare also Procr., I, 1, 56; etc.

So in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 99).

1. 314 *Ce* as object of other verbs than *faire:*

Ne voudrait opiner, *ce* crois-je, le contraire.
(Fél., I, 2, 1618.)

J' entreprens *ce* par dessur mon pouvoir.
(Am. Vict., II, 2, 563.)

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 99).

1. 315 The omission of *ce* as subject is rare in the seventeenth century (H., § 19).

Examples are found in Hardy:

1. 3151 In a sentence of the type of *ce qui . . . . est que,* the *ce* now introduced before *est* is frequently absent in the seventeenth century (H., § 19, D).

Ce qui me trouble plus *est* que la multitude.
(Frég., II, 2, 439.)

Or qui plus vous console en pareil infortune.
Est que l' affection du vaincoeur . . .
(Daire, V, 3, 1449.)

Compare also Tim., II, 1, 551.

1. 3152 Omission, before *être* and an infinitive, of *ce* repeating the subject of *être* (H., § 19, D, rem. I):

Et le meilleur en semblable matière
Est ne fonder qu' une amour journalière.
(Am. Vict., II, 3, 646.)

1.321 *Cestui* without *-ci* or *-là* is found in the later seventeenth century only in La Fontaine, where it is employed as both adjective and pronoun (H., § 23, A).

This phenomenon occurs in Hardy:

Cettui vaisseau de gloire.
(Dor., III, 3, 636.)

Cettui régit heureux un monde qui l'adore.
(Scéd., II, 1, 227.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 84).

1. 322 *Cettui-ci* is rare in the seventeenth century after Corneille (H., § 23, A).

It is frequent in Hardy:

Mais sur tous excellens, *cettui-ci* les emporte.
(J., 8, v, 1.)
Or la prosperité chez *cettui-ci* séjourne.
(Did., II, 3, 561.)
Mais! qu' est-il survenu que *cettui-ci* rumine?
(J. 8, v, 1.)

Compare also Corn., I, 3, 120; Arsac., IV, 3, 1242; Scéd., IV, 1, 1093; Rav. Pr., II, 3, 655; etc.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 84).

1. 323 *Cettui-là* is rare. So also is *cette-ci* (H., § 23, A).

Tous ces gestes passés couronne en *cestui-là.*
(Pant., v, 2, 1166.)
Moy, je ferai à *cette-ci* le guet.
(Alcée, IV, 5, 1565.)

Compare also Did., v, 1, 2026; etc.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 84-97).

1. 33 *Icelui,* feminine *icelle,* is rare in Hardy (H., § 23, B).

Ou possible cheri de quelqu' une d' *icelles.*
(Procr., II, 2, 379.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 88).

1. 34 *Celle* remains as an adjective in the seventeenth century in the phrase *à celle fin* (H., § 23, B, rem.).

Examples of this usage are found in Hardy:

A celle fin que vaine ombre aux enfers.
(Alph., IV, 1, 1023.)
A celle fin qu' aucun ne soit mécontente.
(Rav. Pr., v, 2, 1634.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 96).

1. 35 Use of *celui-là* followed by the preposition *de,* occurs at least once in Hardy (cf. H., § 24, B):

Tu nous as d'un bon roi façonné le modelle,
Montre ores *celui-là* de bon frère envers elle.
(J. 8, IV, 1.)

1. 36 The phrase: *il n'y a celui qui,* which has almost the acceptation of an indefinite pronoun, is rare in the seventeenth century (H., § 26).

This usage is rare in Hardy:

Point, *il n'y a celui* du peuple *qui* l' endure.
(J. 8, II, 1.)

Occurs frequently in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 109).

1. 37 The pronoun *celui-celle* construed with *de* can be omitted in the seventeenth century (H., § 27).

This phenomenon occurs in Hardy:

un soupçon
Pire que *de ton meurtre* . . .
(Did., V, 1, 1761.)

Mais un autre respect m' empêche que *de vous.*
(J. 1, IV, 5.)

Compare also J. 1, II, 2; Rav. Pr., I, 2, 70; etc. (and cf. Tobler; Verm. Beit., I, p. 14).

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 375).

CHAPTER I

1. 4 Definite Article

1. 41 In the seventeenth century, the use of the definite article, in the main, corresponds to present usage, save in Scarron and La Fontaine (H., § 28).

Nevertheless, certain omissions occur:

1. 411 Before concrete nouns (H., § 28, A).

In Hardy, this omission is rather frequent:

N'a merité ni *couteau* ni les flammes
(Am. Vict., V, 1, 1452.)

Je ne crus onc *amis* ne croirai jamais.
(Alex., IV, 2, 945.)

Compare also Gig., II, 357; Mél., III, 1, 522; etc.

So also the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 334).

1. 412 The omission of the definite article with abstract nouns is frequent in the seventeenth century (H., § 28, B).

This omission is common in Hardy:

Fortune ou le destin moteurs de notre vie . . .
(Arsac., III, 1, 573.)
Car si tôt qu' *amour* vint jeter . . .
(Did., IV, 3, 1621.)
Qu' à chacun d' eux par tout administre nature.
(J. 1, III, 2.)

Compare also J. 7, III, 1; Scéd., III, 1, 529; Did., IV, 3, 1554; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 329).

1. 413 The omission of the definite article after *tout* used with a substantive in the singular is rare in the seventeenth century (H., § 28, C).

This phenomenon is rare in Hardy:

L' un des deux n' a cessé de plaindre *toute nuit.*
(Scéd., III, 1, 595.)

This omission is rare in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 332).

1. 4131 The omission of the article after *tout* used with a substantive in the plural is more common in the seventeenth century (H., § 28, C).

This phenomenon is not frequent in Hardy:

Retiens dedans le Ciel *tous astres adversaires.*
(Did., III, 2, 1028.)

Compare also Tim., II, 1, 824; Corine, I, 4, 224.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Brunot, II, p. 397; Huguet, p. 332).

1. 414 The omission of the article before *même* is general in the seventeenth century (H., § 28, D).

This omission is very frequent in Hardy:

Même chaste désir m' anime resolue.
(Scéd., II, 1, 301.)
Sus premières marchez avec *même assurance.*
(F. d. S., I, 3, 185.)
L' élite des soldats y eut *même destin.*
(Tim., II, 1, 866.)

Compare also Mél., III, 2, 595; Frég., III, 2, 699; Arist., IV, 3, 1221; Scéd., V, 1, 1243; etc.

So in the sixteenth century (Brunot, II, p. 398).

1. 415 In the seventeenth century, *premier* is sometimes used without the article where the article would now be required (H., § 28, F).

This usage occurs in Hardy:

Concède que *premier* je l' aille reconnaître.
(Alceste, IV, 1, 869.)

Compare also Procr., II, 2, 302; Did., IV, 2, 1239; Mél., I, 1, 202.

So in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 332).

1. 416 The article is often omitted preceding *seul* followed by a relative proposition (H., § 28, F).

This usage is not infrequent in Hardy:

Seul de qui la splendeur prospère continue.
(Arsac., III, 1, 578.)

Tu es *seule,* ma soeur, que je regrette plus.
(Did., V, 1, 1765.)

Compare also Scéd., V, 1, 1177; Arsac., III, 1, 577; etc.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 332).

1. 421 The comparative used in the sense of a superlative occurs in the seventeenth century without the definite article, when the comparative is preceded by a substantive with the article (H., § 29, A).

This phenomenon is common in Hardy:

J' ai néanmoins franchi la tempête *plus fort.*
(Did., IV, 2, 1234.)

Ne flattons point, duquel la beauté *plus exquise.*
Doit elle, paragon des beautés, être mise.
(J. 1, I, 2.)

L' *ennemi plus* abject nuit à qui le méprise.
(Daire, III, 3, 854.)

Compare also Rav. Pr., II, 2, 416; J. 2, I, 1; Daire, I, 1, 2; Mél., I, 1, 219; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 332).

1. 43 Rare omission of the definite article in Hardy:

A bonne heure, la porte est à l' accoutumée.
(Scéd., IV, 1, 869.)

CHAPTER I

1. 5 The Relative Pronoun

1. 51 In the seventeenth century, the pronoun *qui,* preceded by a preposition, is still used, referring to things (H., § 32).

Examples are numerous in Hardy:

Resout, n' esperez plus un courage plier.
De *qui* la dureté croît à humilier.
(Dor., III, 1, 505.)

Points sur *qui* ne prevaut la celeste clairté.
(Tim., I, 1, 104.)

Que l' on croie du tout leurs oracles recus
Par *qui* les vertueux onc ne furent decus.
(Did., IV, 2, 1242.)

Compare also Alph., III, 2, 756; Frég., II, 2, 522; Rav. Pr., I, 3, 282; Am. Vict., I, 2, 257; Tr. d'A., I, 4, 330.

So also in the sixteenth century (Brunot, II, p. 422).

1. 52 In the seventeenth century, *lequel* in its various forms is frequently employed where to-day we use *qui, que,* or *dont* (H., § 33).

Examples of this use are not uncommon in Hardy:

A ces chetifs *lesquels* tu triomphes vaincoeur.
(Pan., I, 1, 156.)
assemble ton conseil
Duquel nous dépendons en accident pareil.
(Rav. Pr., V, 2, 1782.)

Compare also Tim., I, 1, 228; Ach., III, 2, 860; Arsac., II, 2, 464; etc.

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, pp. 119-123).

1. 53 In the seventeenth century, *quoi* is used with a preposition, referring to things, where today we would use a form of *lequel.* (H., § 34.)

Examples are found in Hardy:

A toute chose à *quoi* l' époux prendra plaisir.
(Arsac., II, 2, 468.)

Chose à *quoi* jusqu' ici nous empêchait d'entendre.
(J. 7, II, 2.)

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 125 et sq.).

1. 54 *Que,* accusative, occurs in the seventeenth century in locutions such as: *que je crois* (H., § 35, C).

Examples, though not frequent, are found in Hardy:

Didon n' a pas besoin de si faible support,
Mise au contentement, *que* j'espère, du sort.
(Did., IV, 2, 1190.)

Elle n'a pas entendu, *que* je crois . . .
(Am. Vict., II, 1, 356.)

Compare also B. Eg., IV, 2, 997; Ach., I, 1, 194; etc.

Occurs in sixteenth century (Brunot, II, p. 428, et sq.).

1. 541 *Que,* neuter, in such locutions as: *ne savoir que c'est que de* is frequently omitted in the seventeenth century (H., § 35, C, rem. III).

Examples occur in Hardy:

Qui *ne savent que c'est d'* apprehender la mort.
(Tim., II, 1, 1179.)

Qui *ne savent que c' est de* cueillir les lauriers.
(Daire, II, 3, 536.)

Compare also Daire, II, 3, 536; J. 1, V, 1; Tim., IV, 1, 1530.

On this, compare Tobler: Verm. Beitr., I^2, p. 68.

So in the sixteenth century (Brunot, III, pp. 499-500, and note 1, p. 500).

1. 551 In the seventeenth century, *où,* equivalent to a relative, preceded by a preposition, frequently referred to persons (H., § 38, A).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Ceux *où* la vertu fait sejour . . .
(Scéd., v, 1, 274.)
Qui ne brasse autre chose
Que d'aller trouver celle *où* son âme repose.
(Alcm., iv, 1, 1088.)
Compare also Alcée, iii, 2, 920.
Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 128).

1. 552 In the seventeenth century, *où* is not only equivalent to a relative construed with *dans,* but also to a relative construed with other prepositions (H., § 38, B).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Le sujet *où* insiste ma crainte . . .
(Elm., ii, 1, 429.)
Que sur la foi royalle *où* un Scythe se fie.
(Ach., ii, 1, 470.)
Si tu daignais lui accorder un point,
De soi facile, *où* tu ne penses point.
(Alcée, ii, 1, 343.)

Compare also Tim., i, 1, 21; F. d' S., v, 1, 1157; Arist., iii, 1, 837; Tim., ii, 1, 756; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 128).

1. 553 *Où,* without an antecedent equivalent to a conjunction of time—*quand, lorsque*—is still used in the seventeenth century (H., § 38, G).

Examples are numerous in Hardy:

Où la juste douceur n' entre avec ses appas,
La force illégitime adonc je ne tien pas.
(Arist., i, 1, 135.)
Tu ne dis pas qu'*où* manque la puissance
Aucune loi n' astreint d' obéissance.
(Alph., ii, 1, 393.)

Compare also Tim., i, 1, 99; Arsac., iii, 1, 635; Alcée, v, 2, 1728; Procr., ii, 1, 244; etc.

1. 554 *Où,* equivalent to an adversative conjunction—*tandis que*—is met with only at the beginning of the seventeenth century (H., § 38).

Examples are rare in Hardy:

Cela n' était au pris rien qu' un léger ébat
Car l' un et l'autre d'eux vivait en célibat,
Où toi de ton essence et de ton grade indigne
Sans pudeur ma moitié me subornes maligne
Où toi qui du forfait le dusses châtier
Souffles de son amour l'adultère brasier . . .
(Procr., IV, 1, 781.)

1. 55 Absolute participial constructions with a relative pronoun are common in the seventeenth century (H., § 39, A).

This phenomenon is rare in Hardy:

Demande si je l'ai quelqu'autre part connue,
Ce que nié, tant mieux . . .
(Corn., II, 1, 287.)

Compare Brunot, II, p. 466, et sq.

1. 56 *Qui,* without an antecedent construed with the verb in the third person, singular, equivalent to *si l' on,* is very frequent in the seventeenth century (H., § 40).

Examples are numerous in Hardy:

ce feu voisin ne manque à nous atteindre,
Qui ne s' efforcera de bonne heure à l' éteindre.
(Tim., II, 1, 534.)

Comme *qui* ne saurait faire ni mal ni bien.
(Fél., III, 1, 836.)

Ainsi que *qui* l'aurait naguères déterrée . . .
(Rav. Pr., II, 3, 604.)

Compare also Freg., I, 2, 128; Pant., V, 1, 1044; Did., II, 3, 515; Mar., V, 1, 1462; Gés. II, 2, 510; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 135).

1. 57 Miscellaneous examples of the usuage of the relative pronoun in Hardy:

1. 571 Where the antecedent of the relative is *rien,* or *chose* understood:

Discords que Cupidon par manière d' ébats

Nous suscite n'ayant *qui* l'occupe ça-bas.
(Fél., v, 2, 1448.)
L'esprit libre n' a plus *qui* captif le détienne.
(Frég., III, 2, 664.)

Compare also F. d' S., v, 1, 1161; Frég., v, 3, 1308; Gés., III, 1, 885; Daire, II, 2, 398; Gés., I, 4, 203.

1. 572 Where the antecedent of the relative is *personne:*

Mon âge décrepit n'a plus *qui* le console.
(Scéd., IV, 1, 898.)
Elle n' a plus *qui* soutienne ses corps.
(Alph., II, 3, 623.)
Du côté des mortels n' ait plus *qui* le moleste.
(Pant., I, 1, 10.)

Compare also Scéd., III, 1, 577; Daire, v, 3, 1478; Scéd., I, 2, 101.

CHAPTER I

1. 6 The Interrogative Pronoun

1. 61 *Quel,* as a pronoun, was frequent in the seventeenth century (H., § 41, C).

Examples are numerous in Hardy:

Ains *quel* de vos sujets allegrement dispos
Ne l' irait immoler.
(Ach., II, 1, 384.)
Le conseil pris que donne une dryade.
Quel?
(Alph., I, 4, 331.)

Compare also Coriol., III, 1, 625; Tr. d' Am., I, 4, 408; Alcée, I, 2, 127; Lucr., I, 1, 42; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 145).

1. 62 *Quant,* varying in gender and number, and equivalent to *combien de,* occurs in the seventeenth century H., § 41, rem. III).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Quantes fois de ce voeu j' ai désiré ouïr!
(J. 4, IV, 3.)

Compare also J. 3, II, 1.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 148).

1. 63 *Que* and *qui,* neuter pronouns, and used to introduce an indirect statement instead of *ce que* and *ce qui,* occur in the seventeenth century (H., § 42).

Examples are very common in Hardy:

Voilà que mes travaux moissonent d'ordinaire.
(Gig., III, 1, 649.)

tu *sais* bien *que* cela signifie.
(Ges., IV, 2, 1117.)

Déclare-moi qui cause tes soucis . . .
(Alph., I, 4, 276.)

Compare also Did., III, 2, 998; Tr. d'A., II, 2, 586; B. Eg., IV, 2, 1052; Am. Vict., II, 1, 444; Pror., IV, 1, 799; Arsac., III, 1, 784; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, pp. 363-364).

1. 641 *Quoi,* as accusative complement, is construed only with an infinitive (H., § 42, rem. III).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Las! et *quoi découvrir* qu' un spectacle de mort?
(Did., IV, 3, 1131.)

Quoi voulez-vous aller, indiscrette, *entreprendre?*
(Gés., I, 2, 149.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 125).

1. 642 *Quoi* in the locution *comme quoi,* also occurs in Hardy:

Que j' embrasse
Suppliant ces genoux de qui dépend ma grace.
Comme quoi?
(Corn., IV, 4, 1135.)

Compare also Dor., II, 4, 723.

1. 65 *Que* is also used in Hardy with an infinitive equivalent to *lieu de, raison pour:*

Retourne, tu n'as plus *que* séjourner ici.
(Tim., III, 1, 1324.)
Incorruptible, il n'y a *que* douter.
(Tr. d'A., V, 2, 2086.)

Compare also Gés., IV, 1, 1555; F. d' S., II, 3, 527.

1. 66 *Qui* . . . . *qui* originally interrogative and equivalent in meaning to *les uns* . . . . *les autres* occurs in the seventeenth century[3] (H., § 44).

This usage is rare in Hardy:

Envoyez, *qui* hâter
Un habit somptueux, *qui* des lettres porter
Cettui-ci tenir prêt le festin magnifique . . .
(Fél., II, 3, 592.)

So also in the sixteenth century (D. & H., § 170).

CHAPTER I

1. 7 The Indefinite Pronoun

1. 71 *Tout* is used in the seventeenth century to give more force to an expression (H., § 46, rem. II).

Examples of this usage are found in Hardy:

Mon sang et *tout tel* pris qu' il aura limité . . .
(Pant., II, 2, 422.)
A vouloir appeler ce que *tout chacun* fuit.
(Alceste, III, 1, 560.)
je désire
Tout tel parti que tu feras élire.
(Am. Vict., I, 2, 246.)

Compare Vaugelas, II, p. 387; used in the sixteenth century.

1. 721 *Chacun* occasionally occurs as an adjective in the seventeenth century (H., § 47, A).

Examples of this usage occur in Hardy:

[3] Compare: Tobler, II[2], p. 164, note.

Par *chacun* an sacrifices nouveaux . . .
(Am. Vict., v, 2, 1670.)
Nos meilleurs citoyens
D' évader *chacun jour* inventent les moyens.
(Tim., III, 1, 1120.)

Compare also Did., III, 2, 1056; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 151).

1. 722 *Chacun,* used with the indefinite article, is of frequent occurrence in the seventeenth century (H., § 47, B).

Hardy furnishes examples of this usage:

Distribuant égal à *un chacun* le sien.
(Rav. Pr., v, 2, 642.)
De ne passer plus outre, *un chacun* te suplie.
(J. 8, IV, 1.)

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 151).

1. 731 In the seventeenth century, *aucun* occurs as adjective, as substantive, and, with *de* partitive, in the sense of *quelque* or *quelqu' un* (H., § 50, A).

Examples of such usage occur in Hardy:

Ah, Sire, tant s' en faut qu' *aucun de nous* estime.
Les Dieux prendre plaisir à semblable victime.
(J. 8, II, 1.)
Où déjà tu peux voir *aucuns* te devancer.
(Arsac., I, 1, 83.)
Que si le ciel fumant d' implacable courroux,
Aucun fidèle encore me conserve entre nous . .
(Phra., IV, 3, 1324.)

Compare also Alph., IV, 1, 1013; Alem., III, 1, 958; Gig., IV, 2, 900.

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 156, et sq).

1. 732 *Aucunefois,* in sense of *quelquefois,* is of frequent occurrence at the beginning of the seventeenth century (H., § 50 B).

Examples of this usage are infrequent in Hardy:

Il est bon de munir *aucunes fois* sa vie.
(Arist., IV, 2, 1109.)
Coûte à notre indulgence *aucune fois* bien cher.
(Mél., III, 2, 656.)

1. 741 *Rien,* equivalent to quelque chose, is common in the seventeenth century (H., § 51, B rem. 1).

This phenomenon is very common in Hardy:

Qui présumait que sa simplicité
Eut onc brassé *rien* de lubricité.
(Tr. d' A., IV, 1, 1320.)
Je tomberai plutôt sur ma lame pointue,
Que *rien* de cruauté vers elle s' effectue.
(J., 2, III, 1.)
Déclare si tu sais *rien* de telle aventure.
(Rav. Pr., IV, 2, 1203.)

Compare also Mar., I, 2, 222; J. 2, IV, 2; etc.

So also in the sixteenth century (D. and H., § 180).

1. 75 *Même,* equivalent to the Latin *ipse,* frequently preceded the substantive in the seventeenth century (H., § 53 A).

This usage is rare in Hardy:

Tu es l' effronterie et la *même* insolence.
(J., 3, III, 2.)

Occurs in the sixteenth century (D. and H., § 175).

1.76. *Autrui* is used in the seventeenth century as to-day. *L'autrui* is rare (H., § 54, C).

Hardy offers one example of *l'autrui:*

Je ne veux rien de *l'autrui* retenir.
(Alcée, II, 3, 764.)

Autrui, with the article, also, is found in the sixteenth century (D. and H., § 172).

1. 761 The seventeenth century furnishes examples of *maint* as adjective, as substantive, and followed by the partitive *de* (H., § 54 C, rem. III).

Examples of such usage are found in Hardy:

Maints de nos citoyens * * *
(J., 2, III, 2.)

Que *maints* désireront sa vaillance imiter.
(Pant., IV, 2, 977.)

Compare also J., 6, II, 1; J. 3, I, 1; J., 1, I, 1; etc.

1. 77 Exceptional use of *chaque*—adjective—in Hardy:

Finesse trop frequente a nous, par *chaques jours*
Batus et rebatus de telle semblables tours.
(Corn., II, 2, 515.)

1. 781 *Quiconque,* used with the verb *être,* occurs only exceptionally in the seventeenth century (H., § 45 C).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Or *quiconque* tu sois de la celeste bande . . .
(Did., IV, 1, 1088.)

Pardonnez-moi, *quiconque* soyez vous . . .
(Corine, V, 2, 945.)

So also in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 155.)

1. 782 *Quiconque* occurs, also, in Hardy, equivalent to *qui* or to *qui que vous soyez qui:*

Fidèles serviteurs, vous, *quiconques* l'aimâtes,
Quiconques à mon vouloir dévots vous conformâtes, . . .
(Mar., V, 1, 1691.)

As in the sixteenth century (Huguet, p. 155; Brunot, II, p. 432).

1. 79 *Quoi que . . . de,* used with a substantive equivalent to *quelque . . . que,* occurs in the seventeenth century (H., § 45, rem. 1).

This usage occurs in Hardy:

Quoi que de l' accident en mon esprit je roule,
Son projet incertain comme un songe s' écoule.
(J., 6, I, 2.)

Compare Brunot, III, p. 521.

1. 79a *Tel,* equivalent to modern French *quelque,* occurs very frequently in the seventeenth century (H., § 45 B).

Examples are found in Hardy:

Sujets à recevoir de *telle* part qu' il vienne.
(Procr., II, 3, 639.)

Vois de me l' apporter à *tel* prix que ce soit.
(Arsac., III, 1, 818.)

Compare also Arsac., II, 1, 347; Alceste, V, 1, 1213.

Also, in the sixteenth century,—Vaugelas, II, p. 136.

CHAPTER II

2. 1 The Indefinite Article

2. 1 Though omitted more frequently than in modern French, the indefinite article approaches nearer and nearer, in the seventeenth century, to normal usage of today (H., § 57, 1).

2. 11 Before concrete nouns, in the seventeenth century, such omission is common (H., § 57.)

Examples are found in Hardy:

2. 111 Before a substantive followed by a relative preposition:

Sur *chose qui* est mienne exercer ma justice.
(J., 6, III, 3.)

So also in the sixteenth century (D. & H., p. 143).

2. 121 Before abstract nouns, the omission of the article is common in the seventeenth century (H. § 57.)

Examples occur in Hardy:

Onc malheur jusqu' à toi ne puisse pénétrer,
Onc *fortune* de toi ses faveurs ne retire.
(J., 7, II, 2.)

Compare also Mar., II, 2, 602; Mél., IV, 3, 889; Did., IV, 3, 1555.

2. 122 Before abstract nouns, the omission of the article is, also, common in a number of special cases (H., § 57).

Examples are found in Hardy.

2. 1221 Before a direct complement (H., § 57, C).

L' air serain ne predit *tourmente* de longtemps.
(Did., II, 3, 531.)

Compare also Pant., I, 1, 65; J., 8, V, 2; Pant., III, 1, 469.

2. 1222 Before a prepositional complement: (H., § 57 D.)

Tu crains de t'assurer *à si* petit empire.
(Did., IV, 2, 1783.)

Compare also Scéd., III, 1, 738; J., 6, III, 3; Did., IV, 3, 1571.

So, too, in the sixteenth century (D. & H., § 143 and § 144).

2. 13 In the seventeenth century, the article is, also, omitted before *autre, tel,* and *demi* (H., § 57, II).

In Hardy, examples of the omission are rare:

Tel scandale n' avient qu' aux amants indiscrets.
(Frég., I, 1, 123.)

Compare also Tim., III, 1, 1268; Scéd., II, 2, 377.

So also in the sixteenth century (D. & H., § 155-148).

2. 14 In the seventeenth century, *autre,* pronoun, used as subject or complement without the article, and construed with *ne* is of frequent occurrence. In such examples, *autre* has the force of *nulle* (H., § 57, D, II, rem. 1).

In Hardy, examples of this usage are frequent:

Ce roc de chasteté qu' *autre* que toi *n'* enflamme.
(Proc., III, 1, 484.)

Les siens que preserver *autre* que moi n' eut su.
(Did., III, 1, 858.)

autre certes que toi
N' emporte de vaincoeur le titre . . .
(Mel., III, 2, 595.)

Compare also Tim., V, 1, 2294.

So also in the sixteenth century (D. & H., § 148-155).

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